The Daily Gazetteer. Numb. 4088

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1745.

...rvations on a Scheme for Reviving and Improving ...e African Trade, &c. printed in the General Adver...ſer, March 14, 1744-5.

NO Man acquainted with the true Intereſt of this Kingdom will differ in Sentiment with the judicious Propoſer, in ſhewing how the Intereſts of the Landed Gentlemen of Great Britain are cloſely connected with thoſe of Trade; for nothing is more certain, than that where there is no Trade, ...is of little or no Worth; and Land-holders become upon a Level with the Hottentots of the ...

...e Gentleman's Remarks alſo on the National Bene... our African and Plantation Trades; and their mu... and inſeparable Dependency on each other, are ...y juſt and unexceptionable. I could wiſh the whole ...e he has adopted, had deſerved the like Atten... and Regard; but that does not ſeem to be of a ...with the Introduction.

...e Gentleman ſpeaking of the African Trade, ſays, ...Branch of Commerce is worth the imme... Attention of Parliament, and worthy too of ...y Encouragement in its Power.'

...w, the Encouragement he propoſes is, that the ...ment ſhall purchaſe the African Forts and Settle... of the preſent Company for 75,000 l. which, he ...ſay may poſſibly be worth; and beſtow them gra... on his New Company for Nothing.

...Gentleman's Valuation of the Company's Pro... at Random, as much as mine might be ...that I never ſaw or heard of, as will ſoon appear. ...would think he grounded his Eſtimate of the ...ſurely upon ſo many Tons of Stone, Lime, &c. ...akes down, deducting the great Charge of Re... to ſome other Places; and that he did not know ...e Values of all Buildings and Poſſeſſions are in ...ion to the Coſt, and the Uſes which are, or may ...of them ... Compariſon, if ...w the Front of the Royal Exchange, were to be ...no more than one in the pooreſt Village in Bri... Or if the Movement of a Watch were to be valued ...Ounce of Braſs, and Half an Ounce of Steel; neg... the Workmanſhip, and the Uſe thereof?

...Sell ſay, perhaps, tho' his Bargain be very bad ...Old Company, 'tis otherwiſe for his New: 'For ...ation, he ſays, can well afford to give the Sum ...,000 l. for the Recovery of a Trade that will re... the Charge an Hundred-fold, upon Condition that ...Company reſign all their Forts, &c. to the Go...ment of this Kingdom'———Indeed the Nation ...well afford to do it; but the preſent Company ...afford to take it; though a new Company might ...hough afford to accept of the Forts and Settle... if they could obtain 'em at the Publick Ex... or for 25,000 l. he afterwards propoſes, which ...him to Nothing, in Compariſon to their Value!

...it a Loſs to reconcile this Scheme in many Re... For can any Man at all converſant with Pub...ſiers, imagine, that if the preſent Company's Pro...were once ſurrender'd to the Publick, ſo valuable ...ſet would be parted with to any new Company ...out making a great Advantage of it? What would ...e of the Gentleman's imaginary New Company, ...they ſhould be told they muſt give a Million, or ...ſo perhaps, if they expected to have ſuch a Char... ſuch a valuable Branch of Trade, and ſuch a Num... Forts and Settlements?

...if the Publick, according to this Scheme, may ...ſumed to pay 75,000 l. to eaſe a New Company, ...have no Right to ſuch Favour and Indulgence ...the Nation, Why ſhould not the Schemiſt have ...propoſed, that the like Sum ſhould be paid to ...Company, who have a very reaſonable Plea, if ...undoubted Right to that, and a far greater Sum, ...their Country? For I have been credibly inform'd, ...Honourable Committee have reported, that the ...Company have expended, in the Support of their ...and Settlements, ſince Dec. 1729 to Dec. 1743, ...100,000 l. more than they have received of the ...k Money.———I have been alſo well informed, ...the Company can make it appear, that they ex... from 1712 to 1729, above 300,000 l. more, in ...ort of their Forts and Settlements; and that, during ...long Period, they have not received One ſingle Penny ...the Publick, though the Publick had the Benefit of ...Forts and Settlements; and could have carried on no Trade to Africa, but by Virtue of the Company's Rights, and under the Sanction, Authority, and Protection of their Settlements.

And what the Publick gain'd was the Company's Loſs, by having their ſole Privilege of Trade ſuſpended, without any Compenſation: An unparallell'd Inſtance of Oppreſſion in a free Country, nor reconcilable either with the Laws of God or Man! And this Loſs to the preſent Company, I will undertake to demonſtrate, whenſoever required, was, for about Thirty Years together, above 300,000 l. per Annum; which makes above Nine Millions of Principal Money! All which the Publick have gain'd at the preſent Company's Expence at Loſs.

So that if publick Encouragement of any Kind may be expected to be given to ſome New Company, who have no Merit to plead, ſurely far greater, or at leaſt the ſame, ought to be chearfully beſtowed on the preſent; who have acquitted themſelves of the publick Truſt repoſed in them with all Integrity, tho' to their own great Injury and Detriment?

'Tis ſomething extraordinary that our Schemiſt ſhould ſo ſhamefully undervalue and depreciate the Company's Property———With what View this may be done, I leave others to ſuggeſt. I ſhall only obſerve at preſent, that Cape Coaſt Caſtle itſelf, with its Military Stores, Stock of all Kinds, and Repoſitories for a Thouſand Negroes, have been rated at above 200,000 l. Sterling: For that Sum goes but a little Way in erecting Forts in ſuch barbarous Countries, with European Materials; and being obliged to purchaſe the Conſent and Aid of the Natives, and alſo (which was the Fact) to keep a conſiderable Force there all the Time, againſt Foreign Competitors.

For the more effectual Protection both By Sea and Land of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, there is Phipps's Tower, Fort Royal, and Queen Anne's Point; which are of no inconſiderable Value.

There are alſo the following Forts; viz. Tantumquerry Fort, Winnabah Fort, Acra Fort, William's Fort, Commenda Fort, Succundee Fort, Dixcove Fort, James Fort, and the whole Iſland in the River Gambia; accompanied with the following Factories, viz. [illegible] Yanimarew, Caſau, Bruco, Cuttelar, Simy, Wally, Yamyamacunda, Faleoda, Baracunda; which is laſt within 200 Miles of the Gold Mines.

There are other Factory Houſes for purchaſing Gold, Negroes, Corn, &c. which the Company ſettle or withdraw occaſionally; viz. Sherbro, on York-Iſland, on the North Coaſt; Anniſham, Agga, Shidoe and Prampram, on the Gold Coaſt; Quittah, and Jacquin, near William's Fort at Whydah.

Theſe Forts mount in all above 250 Pieces of Cannon, contain great Quantities of Small Arms of every Kind, and Ammunition; have Repoſitories to lodge above 3000 Negroes, and are better ſituated to carry on an extended Inland Trade for Negroes, Gold, Ivory, &c. than all the Settlements in Africa of all other Nations put together, into the Kingdoms of Yabow, Adom, Kufero, Tufero, Warſaw, Abramboe, Dinkera, Aſhantee, Fanteen, Caſtera, Arcania, Acoran, Akim, Quambo, Acra, Benin, Callabar, Felue, Saboe, Cabeſteras, Angum, Dawkera, &c. &c.

Now every Man of the plaineſt Underſtanding, will eaſily judge of the extraordinary Charge neceſſary in the erecting and preſerving ſuch remote Buildings and Fortifications, by ſending from England Bricks, Tiles, Tarras, Lead, Iron Work, Boards, Timber, and all other Stores, Tools, and Materials; and in contracting with, hiring, and tranſporting Soldiers, Carpenters, Smiths, Bricklayers, Maſons, Armourers, Brick-makers, Coopers, Sawyers, and various other Artificers; and above all, in paying and maintaining them there; and from Time to Time ſupplying and recruiting the ſame, as well by Reaſon of the Inſults and Loſſes during the War firſt with Holland, and twice with France; as alſo the hiring and Wear and Tear of Veſſels, and keeping Ships of Force upon Demurrage, for the Aſſiſtance and Protection of ſuch Undertakings; to which may be added, the great Coſt and Charges of obtaining Grants and Agreements, and making and ſupporting Alliances with the ſeveral Kings, Princes, and great Men of the Country; as well in order to make Settlements, and build Forts, as to defend the Company againſt the undermining Deſigns of other European Competitors in Africa.

So that if the Company were to part with their Right and Property in their Forts and Settlements, and to value them only according to their Prime Coſt and Charge, and what they have expended on them from 1697, when their ſole Privilege of Trade was firſt ſuſpended, to the preſent Time, it will amount to a very great Sum of Money.

Nay, if we only reckon them at what they have ſtood the Company in ſince 1697 to 1743, they will amount to no leſs a Principal Sum, excluſive of the Prime Coſt and Charge, than 607,505 l. 4 s. 1½ d.

But if we take into Conſideration, as is certainly reaſonable, the Intereſt of the annual Surplus Money, taken in an Average; that the Company have expended more than they have received of the Publick Money, from 1697 to 1743, being 46 Years, it will amount to a much more conſiderable Sum. For 607,505 l. divided by 46, will give the Sum of 13,206 l. per Annum, which the Company have actually advanced one Year with another, more than they have received ſince the Trade has been open.———And if Intereſt be reckoned on the ſaid annual Surplus Monies, at ſo low a Rate only as that of Four per Cent. per Annum, from 1697, when Money has been of conſiderably more Value, it will amount to the Sum of 1,675,451 Sterling.

So that our Schemiſt is widely out in his Calculation of the Value of the Company's Property, when he rates it at the trifling Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds only. But he has been led into this Miſtake, I ſuppoſe, by the Company's Propoſals of the 28th of February laſt, to raiſe 100,000 l. Trading Stock, and 100,000 l. to diſcharge their Debts; but the Gentleman muſt take Notice, at the ſame Time, that this was not propoſed as a Sale of their Property, but to keep Poſſeſſion of it for the Benefits of their Trade.

Received of the Publick Money.

Ten per Cent. Duty from 1697 to 1712	l. 73,758	s. 10	d. 6½
Parliamentary Allowance from 1729 to 1743	136,075	02	00
	209,833	12	6½
*Balance expended more than received from 1697 to 1743	607,505	04	1½

Expended on Forts and Settlements.

From 1697 to 1711	280,000	00	00
From 1712 to 1729	300,000	00	00
From 1729 to 1743	237,338	16	08
	817,338,	16	08

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders.

Prague, March 13.

THE Day before Yeſterday Baron Erthal, Ambaſſador from Mentz, arrived here from Dreſden, in order to acquit himſelf of a Commiſſion to the States of this Kingdom and Electorate, relative to the enſuing Election of an Emperor. The ſame Day General Bernes paſſed through this City in his Way from Vienna to Dreſden, where he is going, in order to ſettle with that Court, the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, in which, as we are informed, the Saxon Troops are to act, in virtue of a new Agreement, wherever the Queen, our Sovereign, ſhall think requiſite for her Service, againſt the Pruſſians. A few Days ago, about 1200 Recruits marched from hence, in order to join the Queen's Troops in Sileſia.

Vienna, March 13. This Day, being the Anniverſary of the Birth of the Archduke Joſeph, who enters the Fifth Year of his Age, there will be a moſt ſplendid Court; and To-morrow is fixed for our Rejoicings on the Queen's ſafe Recovery. Count Rodolph de Colloredo, Privy Counſellor, and Knight of the Golden Fleece, ſet out Yeſterday for Mentz, and other Courts of the Empire, to execute a Commiſſion of Importance, relating to the enſuing Election. It is believed, that M. de Puſſen, who is coming hither from Hanover, and M. de Almanſleben, who goes from the ſame Court to Dreſden, have this for the Object of their Negotiations. In the mean time, this great Affair is managed with ſo much Moderation and Circumſpection, that it is very evident her Majeſty has nothing more in View, than promoting the Election of ſuch a Prince to the Imperial Throne, as may be moſt able to protect the Liberties of the Empire at this critical Conjuncture.

Neuweid, March 20. The Hanoverian Troops have regained the Lahne. The Dutch Foot have paſſed that River, and ſo have the Auſtrians Horſe and Foot. By this Motion Duke Aremberg covers effectually all Weſtphalia, and the Countries on the Lower Rhine. The Army is exceedingly well ſupplied with Proviſions, and, in all Appearance, the French are, and are like, to con-

those quiet in their Quarters. His Serene Highneſs has removed his Head Quarters from Embs to Hademarc. General Smiſſeart has eſtabliſhed his at Limbourg, and General Sommerfeld is in the Neighbourhood of Wetzlar. The 8000 Hanoverians, in the Low Countries, are marching to join the Army.

Hague, March 22. It is reported, that Baron Schuicheld has preſented a Memorial on the Part of his Britannick Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover; by which he declares he is ready to take Part in the preſent War, as a Principal, and to furniſh, in that Quality, his Contingent in the ſame Proportion with other Powers; who, from the like Concern in the common Cauſe, engage therein.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 14. Monday laſt the Lord Provoſt of Glaſgow received from the Admiralty of London the following Letter, dated February 26.

'My Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty intending to ſend a Frigate to cruize between Scotland and Ireland, for Protection of the Trade, &c. their Lordſhips deſire you would ſend to this Office, by firſt Opportunity of Shipping, or if that does not ſoon offer, by Land, a Pilot well experienced and knowing in thoſe Seas.' I am, &c.

Tho. Corbett.

On Receipt of which Letter, his Lordſhip immediately engaged ſuch a Pilot, who had ſerved in that Station aboard a Man of War, who ſet out that Day for London.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, March 9. Arrived a Dutch Ship for Tobacco; the Lilly's Prize, Andrew, from Virginia; the Pretty Betſy, Wilſon, of and from St. Chriſtophers; and the Baltimore, Campbell, from Maryland. Sailed the Welcome, M'Cunn, for Hamburgh; the Marion, M'Cunn, for Boſton; the Princeſs Mary, Snaip, for Stockholm; the George, Crawford, for Virginia; and the Maily, Butcher, for Havredegrace.

Plymouth, March 17. Since my laſt ſailed the Kingſale Man of War, with the Ships for the Downs.

Dartmouth, March 17. Wind W. S. W. Yeſterday ſailed the Jacob, Brittain, for London. Came in the James and Mary, Witty, from Lisbon for this Place; and the Guernſey Privateer, Pitton, from Guernſey, bound on a Cruize.

Pool, March 18. Arrived the Adventure, White, from Lisbon.

[illegible] teer, with [illegible] of Richmond, Joad, from Gibraltar; the St. George, Hart, from Lisbon, laſt from Plymouth; ſeveral other Ships are now in Sight, ſuppoſed to be the Kingſale, and Ships from Plymouth. The Sutherland Privateer is juſt come into this Road from the Weſtward.

Deal, March 19. Wind E. N. E. Came down his Majeſty's Ship the Defiance; the Humber, Story, for Virginia; and the Roſe, Morriſon, for ———; and remain with the Duke and Succeſs Men of War, Baltimore Sloop, and the Walpole, Low, for Eaſt India, and all the Outward-bound as per laſt. Yeſterday his Majeſty's Sloop Saltaſh, ſailed to the Northward.

Graveſend, March 19. Paſſed by the Lady Mary, Roſe, and the Union, Klinkert, from Amſterdam; the Swift, Maynard, from Nevis; the Anne, Howſton, for St. Kitts; the Redoubtable Prize, Tovey, from Portſmouth; and the Dartmouth Galley's Prize, Porter, from Dartmouth.

Arrived,

At Falmouth, the Potomack, Kempthorne, from Virginia.

LONDON.

They write from Genoa, that they have Advice from Barcelona, the Embarcation carrying on there is ſuſpended on Admiral Rowley's appearing again before Toulon.

We learn from Vienna, that Field-Marſhal Count Traun's Equipages are preparing; but that it is not yet a Point fully ſettled, whether he is to return to Sileſia or to Italy.

The Schooner Merrymack, Jackſon, from New England for Falmouth, is taken by a Privateer belonging to Bayonne.

Yeſterday at the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, Capt. Wells, Commander of the Pelham, bound for Bombay, took his Leave of the ſaid Court, in order to proceed on his intended Voyage.

The Corps of the Earl of Orford will be carried out of Town next Saturday, in order for his Lordſhip's Interment at Houghton Hall.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	01	43	Evening 02 01

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 106 1-half to 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 110 1-4th to 1-8th. New ditto, 108 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 88 1-half. Ditto 1743, 88 1-4th. Ditto 1744, 88 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 84 1-half. London Aſſurance, 41 1-4th. India Bonds, 1 l. 5 s. to 3 s. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 15 s. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

OBSERVATIONS on a late *Letter to a certain Foreign Miniſter*, &c. Shewing the Partiality of the Letter-Writer, in regard to the laſt Adminiſtration; and his Fallacy in ſtating the Grounds of the preſent War.

In a LETTER to the AUTHOR.

To be Sold Cheap,

At STAFFORD BRISCOE's *Old Shop,*

At the Golden-Ball *only, the Corner o* Friday-ſtreet, Cheapſide;

A Large and curious Collection, containing a great Variety of all Sorts of Uſeful and Ornamental

Second-Hand PLATE and WATCHES,

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Several Cups and Covers, chaſed and plain.
A Neat chaſed Tea-Cheſt.
Coffee-Pots, chaſed and plain.
Candleſticks of all Sizes.
Several Gold Snuff-Boxes, faſhionable.
Stands and Caſters, of various Sizes.
Tea-Kettles, and Lamps, and Waiters.
A Turenne, upon Feet.
Caſes of Knives, Forks, and Spoons.

All as good as New. Likewiſe great Choice of Gold and Silver Watches, Repeaters, chaſed and plain, made by the moſt eminent Workmen, viz. Graham, Tompion, Quare, Maſſey, &c. Alſo great Choice of all Kinds of elegant and faſhionable New Plate, both great and ſmall, as well chaſed as plain, at the very Loweſt Rates.

N. B. He gives always moſt Money for Old Gold and Jewels, Plate and Watches.

Advertiſement.

This is to acquaint the Publick,

THAT Mr. Hauksbee's Medicine for Alterative, without Salivation or Confinement, is only to be had of Mr John Watſon, Apothecary, near Hungerford-Market, in the Strand, London, at one Guinea the Box; containing Twenty-one Pills, with Directions.

Where may be had *gratis*,

Mr. Hauksbee's *Offer to the Publick*, for communicating the Compoſition and Preparation of this Medicine, for the Uſe of the Army and Navy, and for the general Benefit of Mankind; together with the *Experimentum Crucis*.

The two Pamphlets, containing an Account of the Effects of this Medicine in the firſt Forty Caſes, are printed for, and ſold by James Roberts, in Warwick-lane; and at the Pamphlet Shops in London.

N. B. *By the Facts in theſe Pamphlets, it fully appears, that this Medicine is more Safe and Gentle, and more certainly Efficacious in the Cure of the Venereal Diſeaſe, than any other Medicine now known to be in Uſe for this Diſtemper. As the Appeal to Experience has been publickly made, and the Gentlemen of the Faculty have not been able to invalidate the* PROOF, *and declined coming to the Teſt of the* Experimentum Crucis, *above-mentioned, it may be preſumed, that all impartial Judges will pronounce* IT *unexceptionable.*

Fra. Hauksbee.

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266 Serons of Jeſuits-Bark, in Time.
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9 Casks }
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2. The SCURVY, and all Sorts of HUMOURS to the Mouth; preſerves the GUMS and TEETH, makes the latter white.

3. CORNS of all Sorts, if they are feſter'd, or even and ſo as never to grow again.

4. TOE NAILS which grow into the Fleſh, the or how bad ſoever, he cauſes them to grow free, cutting.

If he doth not effect the Cure he deſires nothing.

N. B. *He attends at any Part of the Town, upon every Day, except Saturdays and Sundays; and on he may be ſpoke with at Home, from Eight in the till Eight at Night.*

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A TREATISE of all Sorts of both Animal and Vegitable: Alſo of Giving an Account how to chuſe the beſt Sort of all the good and bad Effects they produce; the Princ abound with; the Time, Age, and Conſtitution, adapted to. Wherein their Nature and Uſe is cording to the Sentiments of the moſt eminent Naturaliſts, Ancient and Modern.

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